



# SOUTH AMERICAN BULLETIN

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THE South American Division is not "The home where changes never come." Every year marks numerous important changes in the staff of laborers and in the plans and policies governing the conduct of our work. Although we are tempted to look forward to the coming year as one during which there will be less change and more opportunity to carry out our desires, generally when the months have gone by it is found that there has been about as much change as ever. So we must "give every flying minute some thing to keep in store" for if we wait until changes are no longer to be expected, we are almost certain to find the harvest past and the summer ended and our task unaccomplished.

The furlough and returned workers' account here in the Division office is a large one for 1937. We thought surely that 1937 would be a lighter year than 1936, which was a General Conference session year. But we find that whereas in 1936 there were 27 on the list, during 1937 there were 34. This of itself brings many changes, for no man can tell what a furlough may bring forth.

As our work for 1938 gets under way, we note a number of changes when we compare our personnel in the various fields with that of a year ago. In the North Brazil Union T. R. Huxtable and Samuel Thomas have left the field. Calls are in for replacements, but they are as yet unfilled. In the East Brazil Union, Germano Streithorst will soon be returning from furlough to Germany, and will take up work in the Bahia Mission. The

## CHANGES

*By the* EDITOR

Rio Espirito Santo Mission is so far without a director, as our call for a worker to this place is still before the General Conference. U. Wissner, the union secretary-treasurer, will doubtless find it necessary to return to Canada later in the year in order to arrange his citizenship. There are several other vacancies in this important and populous field. The brethren are planning definitely on establishing a training school in their territory, although at present the plan is to locate it near Rio de Janeiro, rather than in the north so it will be easy of access to the majority of our constituency. It is expected that the land will be purchased about the middle of the present year.

In the South Brazil Union it is not quite so difficult to secure workers as in other sections of Brazil, but changes are continually coming nevertheless. Two interunion institutions are located in this territory. H. B. Fisher, of the publishing house, expects to take his furlough this year, Sister Fisher preceding him by a few months. E. Doehnert has been appointed to the management of the publishing house. This creates a vacancy on the union staff, where Brother Doehnert has been serving as Field Missionary secretary. Miss Maria Baar, for a

number of years preceptress of the Brazilian Training School, has left to be married, and with her husband Moises Negri plans to locate in the East Brazil Union, Victoria, I believe, where they will without doubt serve the cause to great advantage. The Brazilian Training School is short of workers. A call for a preceptress has been before the General Conference for more than a year, but according to the latest advice, no one has yet been placed under appointment for this post. The brethren have been obliged to call one of the Bible workers from the field to carry on the preceptress work in the school, at least for the time being. A family of teachers has also been called for, to care for the English and music departments, but it looks as though they would not arrive in time for the school term this year.

In the Austral Union one new family has joined the staff of workers. D. J. von Pohle and wife arrived during the latter part of 1937 and are connected with the River Plate Junior College. Ellis R. Maas is now the president of this school, having been transferred from the Brazilian Training School at the time of his recent furlough. J. M. Howell, formerly president of the River Plate institution, is theoretically on the Division staff as secretary of the Missionary Volunteer and Educational departments, but actually is on furlough in the United States. We look forward to his return in June, and sincerely hope he is making a good recovery from some rather serious surgery he has had to undergo. Before entirely leaving the school, we should add that Edgar

Brooks has been transferred to the Buenos Aires Publishing House to serve in the editorial department. This leaves a vacancy which is being cared for by bringing in F. G. Drachenberg, formerly of Chile, and expected soon from Pacific Union College where he has been taking advanced work.

In the River Plata Sanitarium we find Doctor C. E. Westphal absent on furlough, the medical leadership being at present in the hands of Doctor Marcelo Hammerly. Doctor Westphal is taking postgraduate studies in New York.

The Division office undergoes changes along with all other units of the work. P. H. Barnes leaves on furlough May 14, and has been appointed as secretary-treasurer of the

Inca Union on his return to the Division. J. C. Culpepper joined us a few weeks ago, as already announced in the BULLETIN. N. P. Neilsen and wife plan to leave for a short furlough March 8, stopping in Lima for the annual committee council of the Inca Union and in Ecuador before proceeding to California.

The Inca Union generally suffers more disturbances than any of the others. J. D. Replogle is already on furlough, as well as Oswald Krause, if contemplated plans have been carried out. Juan Plenc is director of the work in Ecuador. H. M. Colburn, union secretary-treasurer, plans to sail on furlough in May. F. A. Stahl returns to the homeland from Iquitos about the same time. Doctor W. H. Spicer is returning soon, and Doctor

H. L. Dixon a little later. Jacob Wagner, formerly director of the Peru Mission, has been called to serve as secretary-treasurer of the Austral Union, succeeding G. E. Emmnegger, who has been transferred to Chile, succeeding O. H. Maxson, who retired at the close of 1937.

We have not attempted to mention all the changes that have recently been effected throughout the Division field, and are well aware that by the time this issue of the BULLETIN reaches your hands, many more will be under way. But we have given sufficient evidence to show that there is a great movement on in our territory. Prayer and earnest study have preceded all the changes made, and the sole object has been to care wisely and faithfully for the interests of the cause of God.

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## FOREST CHILDREN OF PERU

By H. B. LUNDQUIST

LIMA, famed City of the Kings, and three century seat of Spanish-American government and culture, is actually about one day and half journey from the outpost of one of the largest untamed portions to be found on earth. The vast Peruvian hinterland is peopled by scores of tribes of Indians in a semi-savage state. During four centuries they have successfully resisted the encroachments of Christianity and civilization. Today these children of the forest follow unrestrained their immemorial customs handed down from father to son. Their sons grow to manhood knowing only the restraints imposed by tribal law. Although their palefaced neighbors are obliged to submit to compulsory military training, no effort is made to enroll them. Likewise taxes, both civil and ecclesiastical, are unknown. Even the marriage ceremony about which so much ado is made among civilized peoples is not practised. But, nevertheless, infidelity seems to be the exception rather than the rule. Although school in the civilized sense of the word is unknown, the secrets of the forest are learned at an early age. For every emergency, the savage seems to be prepared. The painful and, sometimes dangerous, sting of tropical insects,

as well as the bite of the poisonous snake, are each treated with specific herbs. While his palefaced neighbor will spend a day in securing a string of fish, he secures more than he can take away in less than half an hour with nothing more than the application of his knowledge of the properties of these same herbs. The only diseases from which he suffers are those brought in from civilization. Measles decimates them as the bubonic plague does his white brother. Among them there is no dentist since their teeth never decay. And to think that these denizens of the forest, whom in our sophistication and superiority we pity, live untouched by our customs within such a short distance, appears unbelievable; nevertheless, it is a fact.

But these children of the forest need something which their culture does not provide them, and stubborn and self-sufficient though he is, he recognizes this lack. He knows no remedy for sin nor death. The great beyond terrifies him as it does every son and daughter of Adam and, like Ethiopia, he stretches out his hand for this knowledge. He may have conquered the fear of the mysterious forest, and wrung from nature the knowledge necessary to cure his minor

ailments and how to live an almost effortless existence, but he can find nothing in his pharmacopoeia against death or its terrors.

In answer to this plaintive call, Seventh-day Adventists sent their veteran missionary, F. A. Stahl, in 1921. He who had carried health, hope and happiness to thousands of semi-civilized Indians of the south Peruvian highlands, now directed his attention to the savages of the hinterland. And, romantically enough, our first mission station was established on the site of a former Franciscan Friar establishment. It had been abandoned a hundred years before when the Indians rose up, and massacred their would-be benefactors.

In 1928, our endeavors on behalf of the Indians of this region were pushed farther into the forest and at a site called Cascades a wonderful work was done by a disciple of Pastor Stahl, an Aymara Indian lad by the name of Samuel Condori. One hundred eighty were baptized on one occasion. Later, because of persecution on the part of the authorities inspired by the established church, our work was moved to a site on the Perene river nearer the original station of Metraro mentioned above. This place is called Zutsiki (pronounced soot-see-kee),

and we have carried on work there since about 1929.

In order to reach this mission station, it is necessary to cross the main Andean range, the highest outside of the Himalayan on the face of the globe. Hitherto this has been done by train, but may now be done over a hard-surfaced modern highway by motorcar. The descent on the Atlantic side of the range is picturesque and dangerous. If anyone is thirsting for dangerous living, the road from Oroya, the point where the railroad is left behind, to the coffee plantation on the bank of the Perene river operated by the Peruvian Corporation, holds possibilities. And, in case when the latter point is reached, the appetite for adventure is still unsated, the river trip from the civilized outpost mentioned to Zutsiki ought to qualify.

The trip is usually negotiated in a dugout canoe. The motive power has been strong-muscled, intelligent Indians armed with bamboo poles. On the trip downstream to the mission station, about twenty rapids must be "shot" or walked around. And after shooting a few, one may decide to walk around; and then after walking around, he may decide to shoot the next two or three. The "walk-around," especially in high water, is strenuous exercise, to state the matter mildly, for the bed of the river is literally paved with boulders anywhere from three inches to fifteen inches in diameter, usually covered with a slick, green slime. To walk a city block or two on such a surface, sometimes submerged in half a yard to a yard of swiftly flowing water, predisposes one to re-enter the waiting canoe. This, meanwhile, has been staggered down the rapids by the Indian boys in water above their waist. Sometimes the "walk-around" has to be negotiated on the bank of the swollen river, around trees and through dense, tropical growth, and sometimes, like monkeys, swinging from limb to limb.

Then, if one still hungers for more hardship, the upstream journey should be taken. Going against the rapids upstream in a loaded canoe through the rapids, is out of the question; and so the "walk-around" is practised always. To walk against a twelve to fifteen miles-an-hour current on the

kind of surface described provides the maximum of hardship for those tired of the beaten highway.

Owing to the kindness of Professor Welty, a friend from Oakland, California, and a frequent visitor to Zutsiki, we now have a splendid sixteen-horsepower outboard motor. This has been mounted on a canoe on which balsa-wood outriggers have been located, and the up-stream trip which previously took three days may now be done in one. But still the rapids must be walked around, and the canoe pulled through them.

Perhaps a typical day at the mission station would interest the youth. At six-thirty in the morning, the bell is sounded, and from all over the encampment—which we shall presently describe—men, women and children begin to pour into the meeting-house. The short morning worship, based on a set of special memory verses used for this purpose, is soon under way. An interpreter must still be employed for all except the advanced students of the school. Many hymns, however, have been memorized, and one of these is sung. There are many who rise, and recite the memory verse. After prayer, the missionary and his family stand at the door and, with right arm raised, salute the outgoing throng with the greeting *Taittideve* (pronounced tight-tiddy-way). After breakfast, and before school, a man comes running and asks for Wanda, the missionary's daughter who, because of having learned the language, has been adopted into the tribe. When Wanda appears, she is informed that the wife of one of the most faithful members, Napoleon, by the way, is his name, has just returned from her garden-plot, about a mile away, and is suffering from snake-bite. Having just received a new apparatus for the treatment of snakebite, several are needed to assist. After half a day of work, she is left to rest. The treatment seems to be successful, for after twenty-four hours, the poison seems still to be confined to the foot.

The school bell's cheerful sound brings little tots, dressed in *cushmas*, a sort of *poncho* only longer, and not unlike the Roman toga. Both sexes wear exactly the same garment. However, the opening at the top extends from shoulder to shoulder on the

women, and from back to front on the men. The savage headdress is the same for both sexes, consisting of hair which falls to the shoulders in the back, and long bangs which cover the eyes in front. However, the Christian Indians of this region, perhaps out of respect for the missionary, are learning to use a comb and brush.

There are eighty children in the school, and the work given is approximately grades one to four inclusive. Two teachers are giving the instruction, consecrated young women graduates of our Lima Training School. A good grade of work is being done, and there is no need of a truant officer to see that the pupils attend.

The Indians live each family in a house which, under the direction of the missionary, they build. The houses are built in streets. The entire encampment is scraped clean at least once a month. This is an hygienic measure as well as a protection against roving wild animals, since they will not come into a clearing. The houses are made of bamboo and straw and palmetto thatch.

Each family has a little garden or farm plot of about an acre, or half an acre, on which they raise the food they need. With a minimum of effort, a great sufficiency of food is raised.

When unchristianized natives come through the village, they are fed, and sometimes remain for a week visiting. Some go home, and bring in their families to live. In this way, the little village grows from day to day.

The missionary is at the same time judge, priest and ruler. Difficulties are brought to him for settlement. All are made to feel that the encampment is theirs, even the mission canoe and outboard motor. They respond to this confidence, and very seldom, indeed, is there any trouble because of theft.

At the close of the day, quarter of an hour before sunset, the vesper service is held, and after studying the Sabbath School lesson, all are dismissed with a pleasant *steneneveg* (good night!). The missionary retires to his two-storied thatch-roofed house to plan for another day's work. Will you not agree with me that in the mission field there is adventure and satisfaction enough for the most ambitious youth?

## MESSENGERS OF THE NEW REFORMATION

By W. E. MURRAY

A LITTLE over four hundred years ago book-hawkers all over Europe were selling books filled with the doctrines of the Scriptures which had recently come from the reformers' pens. D'Aubigné says: "The impulse which the Reformation gave to popular literature in Germany was immense." Luther's estimation of the influence of the press is expressed in the following terse statement: "The printing press is the tallest pulpit in the world." Europe, which had been in the darkness of the Middle Ages, received a veritable flood light from books commenting on the Scriptures, propagating the doctrines of the Bible and throwing light on the Christian pathway which had been shadowed for centuries. The young people of that time were the right hand of the reformers. The reformers wrote the books and these canvassers carried the news over hill and vale into every nook and corner of even the mountain fastnesses.

Since the sixteenth century times have changed. The New World has been populated and a new reformation has begun. This new reformation is the preaching of the doctrine of the second coming of Christ, the nearness of the judgment, the signs of the times, the fulfilling of the prophecies, all in the light of the end of the world. This new reformation has prepared a literature and today colporteurs are visiting the homes of the people in not only the Old World but the New. Students are taking an active part in this renewed effort to place the truths of the Bible in the homes of the people. They are furnishing the brawn and the youthful enthusiasm to carry good gospel books right into the home circles everywhere.

In November of 1937 the training schools of the Austral Union closed their school year only to open the summer canvassing campaign, sending out about seventy young people from our River Plate Junior College in Argentina and the Chile Training School to distribute Adventist publications during the vacation. These stu-

dents will be scattered from the north to the south, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, carrying the good news of the new reformation to the homes of the people. Right today these men and women are engaged in this Christian service. We are presenting herewith photographs of the main groups of student canvassers of the two institutions mentioned. Some were not present when these pictures were taken.

In the fields of the Austral Union having a large number of these student colporteurs, an assistant has been appointed to the regular colporteur director to insure greater help for the students. We hope that the summer work will be a help to these young people individually in providing a laboratory where the theories learned from books can be put to the test, and



Colporteur Institute River P

we hope that many souls will be saved in the kingdom of God as a result of their ministry, as was true in the days of the old Reformation.



Headquarters of our Far Eastern Division, Singapore, Straits Settlement.

## COLPORTEUR FRUITAGE

By M. V. TUCKER

THE sale of large quantities of literature always brings great satisfaction to a publish house and to those in charge of our Adventist literature ministry. However, the splendid reports coming from the field which tell of souls won to the message as a result of the colporteur work bring greater joy.

Colporteur Fontoura, of Uruguay, has had some very interesting experiences in connection with his colporteur work near the city of Dolores.

He reports a business man and his wife having just accepted the Sabbath truth and who now close their place of business on Sabbath. This business man is proprietor of one of the largest concerns of Dolores. What a wonderful testimony to our truth!

In another district of Uruguay, Brother De los Santos has just interested a family of eight in the message and the prospects are most favorable that this entire family will accept the truth. This interest has been develop-



College, Puiggari, Argentina.

ed as a result of literature circulation.

One of the most remarkable experiences in colporteur work comes from the Department of Florida, Uruguay. A congregation of more than thirty Spiritualists is on the verge of accepting the Sabbath truth. The members of this group have laid aside their idols and the leader has accepted the Sabbath. Field Missionary secretary Chaij has held at least six public meetings with this group and a real longing for increased knowledge in the way of salvation is manifested by all. The Bible is a new book for this congregation and as a result of its study, the prospects are that a new Sabbath school will soon be organized in that section. In the presence of Brother Chaij, some members of the group attempted to give a demonstration of the power of Spiritualism but when they discovered that a stronger power was present than they were able to exercise and that their demonstration was a complete failure they were more fully convinced than ever that Spiritualistic manifestations of all kinds are diabolical in their origin and in every way contrary to

the teachings of the Word of God.

What a privilege it is to be connected with a movement which

changes the hearts of men and directs them from the power of darkness to the light of the gospel in Christ Jesus.

## FAR EASTERN DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

By C. L. TORREY

SEVEN years ago, in 1930, the General Conference took action dividing the territory comprising China, Japan, Korea, Manchuria, Mongolia, the Philippine Islands, French Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, and Borneo, into two Division fields; namely, the China Division, or China proper, with Manchuria, and Mongolia; and the Far Eastern Division, having for its territory Japan, Korea, the Philippine Ar-

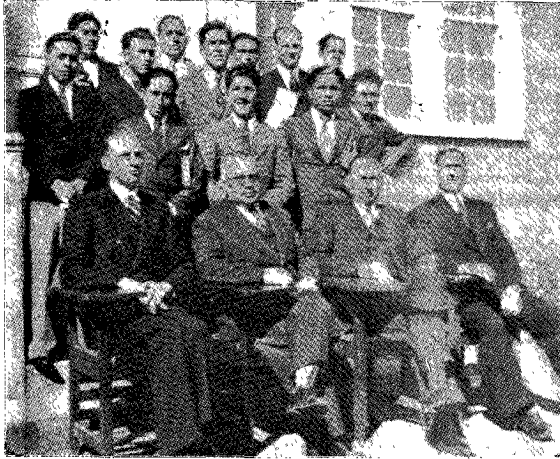
Chinese dwelling house stood on the site, and this has been reconditioned for use as the Far Eastern Division headquarters administrative building, and will suit our needs admirably.

Houses are being erected for the Division staff in order to avoid the payment of excessive outside rents, and in order to provide homes for the workers near headquarters. It will be a real blessing when these buildings are all completed.

We wish it were possible for our brethren to come over to Singapore and inspect our new headquarters location in its tropical setting, with its rubber trees, and tropical fruit trees, the spring, and the beautiful evergreen lawns.

The workers in the Far Eastern Division greatly appreciate the provision the General Conference has made for the establishment of a permanent Division headquarters; and we feel confident that our brethren and sister in other places will rejoice with us as we locate permanently in our new Division home, where peace and quietness reign. Here the bright-colored tropical birds fill the air with their happy songs, as they flit from tree to tree; and the soul is made glad as we contemplate future service for the Master, under conditions so admirably adapted to the promotion of His work in these needy Eastern lands.

As we think of the blessings that have thus been granted us, we are inspired to exclaim with the psalmist, "Bless the Lord, O my soul; and all that is within me, bless His holy name." Ps. 103: 1.



Colporteur Institute, Chillan Training School, Chillan, Chile.

chipelago, Borneo, Malaya, Siam, and French Indo-China.

During the seven years since the division of territory, the Far Eastern Division has been without a permanent headquarters home. It was finally voted that the headquarters be located in the tropical but beautiful city of Singapore. It may be of general interest to mention here that Singapore is situated approximately fifty miles from the equator, but the daily, thirty-minute shower, and the prevailing breezes, make the city a lovely place in which to live.

Nine acres of land have now been purchased in a very desirable location, at an attractive price, and at a substantial saving to the mission. An old

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"Abide in Him, and so keep on seeing the invisible, being the unattainable, and doing the impossible."

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## ECHOES OF THE INSTITUTO INDUSTRIAL

By C. H. BAKER

THE thirteenth of December of the year just past marked the close of another school year in the *Instituto Industrial*. Each school session seems shorter than the previous one. We have scarcely begun our labors in the class room and have organized our work when suddenly we wake up to the fact that we must begin to make plans for the closing exercises.

Regardless of its apparent brevity the school year of 1937 was a very profitable one in many ways. The Lord richly blessed us and we were again assured of His infinite love and His watch care over His people. In numbers we claim no pretentiousness and so shall desist from boasting in that respect. But numbers, as we know, have little to do with the progress and success of a Christian school and so we claim to have achieved something really worth while during the school term which has just passed. We believe our young people who have had the happy experience to attend our school during this past year have received something that will be of lasting benefit to themselves and of inestimable value to their friends and acquaintances as they carry with them the standards and virtues of noble Christian living.

At the beginning of the second semester of the school year a large group of enthusiastic young people were organized into a baptismal class. Twenty-five or thirty attended these classes up to the close of the year with exceptional faithfulness. Brother Manuel F. Perez, head of our Spanish department of the college, had charge of the instruction of the baptismal candidates and much credit is due him under the direction of God for the good results obtained. As a result of these studies eleven young people gave their hearts to God and were baptized. Others will continue to study and will in due time be prepared to take this important step to follow their Master.

An interesting graduation program was presented, Sunday the thirteenth, in which thirteen young people, ten from the primary section and three from the secondary, took part. These three secondary graduates are entering

into different lines of work in the cause of God. We are greatly pleased for this. One is being called to connect with the Bolivian Mission as office helper. He is out in the colporteur field this summer but will soon make plans to leave his home and friends to assume his new and greater responsibilities. He takes with him a fine young woman as his wife, also a student from our school and one of our primary teachers in the same. Our sincere best wishes accompany this young couple as they face this more extensive field of experience and activity.

Another of the secondary graduates from the 1937 school term will soon assume greater responsibilities in the office as helper in the Peru Mission. At the moment, during the summer months, this young man is out in the field visiting from home to home spreading the printed page—a valiant colporteur for the first time. I am happy to report that he, as well as his companion, are doing excellent work.

The third secondary graduate is also partaking of this wider experience in the colporteur work during the summer. It is needless to say that success is accompanying him in his work for the Master. At the close of the summer months he will take up teach-

ing, for which he has prepared himself. Aside from the three already mentioned, twelve other young people armed themselves with books for the summer vacation and are out there somewhere fighting the good fight of faith, enduring hardships, bearing the cross of their Master, spreading the good news of salvation. Reports from the field are encouraging in spite of the untoward conditions prevalent in the greater part of the Peru Mission field. We are assured, nevertheless, of a fine harvest as a result of the consecrated efforts of these faithful young soldiers. Our sincere best wishes and our earnest prayers accompany them. Again I repeat, our numbers are not pretentious, nor do we boast of grandiose achievements but we are justly proud of what the *Instituto Industrial*, under the direction of God, has done for the young people who come under its influence in this union and what these young people, in turn, are doing for the advancement of the cause of truth in this great field.

An extensive program is being prepared for visiting the field during the summer months. We expect to cover the Peru Mission in its entire length and breadth in search of promising youth for the school session of 1938. The prospects are good for the coming year and we are confident that the Lord will continue to bless this institution of His planting and will continue to make of it an instrument for the finishing of His work in this union.

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## HOW ONE CHURCH DID IT

By A. E. THOMAN, *Miss. Leader*

YES, the Palermo church reached its goal, and in record time. Harvest Ingathering in the city of Buenos Aires is not easier than in other places, but the largest church in the city went to work with a will, and two weeks after the material had been handed out, the church treasurer had in hand more than the m/n 2,400.00, the amount we were asked to reach. The real work, however, was done between the 1st and the 11th of February.

The first mention of the campaign, dated from the first of February to

the fifteenth of March in the conference, was made on new year's day, in the missionary meeting in which we followed the outlined program on "Religion in the Home." The short missionary services throughout the month were planned to keep up the interest in the campaign, and on two Sabbaths in the month the speakers mentioned the campaign in their sermons.

The 24th of January a circular was sent to all church members and those preparing for baptism—these did a splendid work along with the mem-

bers—suggesting personal goals, and outlining the campaign. The February Home Missionary meeting, which was to be our Ingathering Rally Day, was to be held a week earlier, the 29th of January, when material would be handed out so all could start the work the 1st of February.

The conference workers had already done the greater part of their share in the campaign, and had handed about m/n 700.00 to the church treasurer. This was mentioned in the Sabbath morning meeting, when the whole church covenanted, in a short consecration service, to do what they could during the next two weeks, to reach their personal goals, and that for the church also.

Our conference president, Elder Schubert, spoke on the morning of the 5th of February. At the missionary service about m/n 700.00 more were reported, and he mentioned this amount and encouraged the brethren to continue their good work.

Another circular was sent to all church members the following Monday, giving the last returns, m/n 1420.20, inviting everyone to attend the following Sabbath, and to bring what they had gathered with them to the meeting.

When that day came, everybody wondered just how the church stood in relation to its goal. Not even the church officers could more than conjecture and hope for the best. As the meeting was to be given over to the campaign again that morning, the missionary service was very brief, many were disappointed in not hearing then how much had been done.

After the church pastor had spoken a few minutes, telling about his hopes, and thanking the church for its cooperation, the Home Missionary leader added a few thoughts, and then took down the names and amounts, and while adding them up, a sister spoke a few minutes giving some of her experiences in the work. Then all was suspense until the total amount of m/n 2372.45 was reported. A few members had come in late, and what they reported with a few amounts to be handed in by members who were not there that morning, but who had sent word by friends, put us over the top. Several other members gave short reports of their work, and the meet-

ing ended in a thanksgiving service, which closed as all sang together "Praise Him, Praise Him, Jesus our blessed Redeemer." The campaign was really over, and many are waiting for another year to roll around, to be able to do their part again.

All told, 123 of the church members—half the church membership—have so far handed Ingathering funds into the treasury. Quite a few have not turned their amounts in yet, and a circular has gone out to those who have as yet done nothing, suggesting that they help us raise a good amount over our goal. About m/n 80.00 more

than the goal have already been handed into the treasurer, and we hope to pass our goal by at least 10 per cent.

Only four conference employees have had a part in this campaign, and other workers helping have been but few. The 119 members have gathered on the average almost m/n 13.00, whereas the personal goal is only m/n 10.00.

Our campaign has taught us that it pays to plan and organize in plenty of time, and especially that it pays to have the church pray for the success of the campaign before it begins.

## FROM THE LAKE TITICACA MISSION

(Taken from a letter sent by Brother A. Biaggi)

THE work here in Umuchi goes steadily forward. We are now working to matriculate students for the coming year. We have several new places in which the Lord is blessing our efforts. It is true that the enemy of all good is not quiet for one moment, knowing that his time is short. So he seeks all possible means to cause the work of the Lord to fail. The following case is of interest. It happened in a place called Malcosuca. A man had evil intentions toward our work, and desired by all means to make God's work fail. A few days before carrying out his plans, the Lord laid the man low with a great fever. All the efforts which the family and neighbors put forth to save the man were in vain, and after a few days he died. Today the work is continuing with more liberty, the believers are of better courage and renewed their consecration. Some of other faiths are also visiting our Sabbath school, and we trust that the work in this place will go forward.

In Huaraya, Patascache and Conima we can see greater interests in the message than ever before. We note an increase in tithes and offerings as well as Sabbath school attendance.

In one place we have a friendly priest, and on visiting him he gave me 10.00 soles for the Harvest Ingathering. He is a subscriber for the *Atalaya* and bought a Sabbath school pamphlet. At the first opportunity we will study the Bible together.

(Brother Vansickle of the Lake Titicaca Mission, is sharing with us part of a letter which he received from Brother C. B. Montero, one of the colporteurs of his Mission.)

"AFTER having traveled all night by truck we arrived at Majes at 6 a. m. I went to the hotel, left my bag, had breakfast, and went out to work. But what was my bitter surprise to find that I could do very little, two big orders and a few small ones. I regretted having made the trip with so much sacrifice, to accomplish so little. The town is small, with few inhabitants that I could visit.

"Well, in my ears kept ringing the words, 'The Lord will give success,' and with courage I went on with the decision to do more. As there passed a truck going to Chuquibamba, a place some distance from where I was, I took my bag and went in the truck. I arrived late at night, tired. I rested that night and in the morning began to work in a strong way, obtaining in two days of work S/ 800.00 in orders, all with the combination of periodicals (*Juventud* and *Atalaya*). The Lord helped me take an order from the priest whose signature helped me a great deal.

"Chuquibamba is a village of five short streets and some isolated houses, situated in mountainous territory so that I had to go by very steep paths. The zigzag of the truck over the rolling ground in some places was very exciting as we passed precipices.

"Well, I trust in the Lord that He will help me to deliver these books so that the people may be warned by our message. 'The Lord will give success.'"

## South American Bulletin

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## An Uncrowned Hero

By H. B. LUNDQUIST

THE poet sings about the lowly violet which blushes unseen in the shade of some mossy glen. Without a doubt in the work of God some of the most fragrant and helpful lives are those whose names may not even be on the conference letterhead, and may not even be in the denominational yearbook, but whose influence, like the ripples on the shore of the sea, may have to be judged on the other shore of eternity.

Some time ago, while attending the graduation exercise in one of the three training schools of the Inca Union, a colporteur, yes, just a colporteur, with a fervor and earnestness which seem to characterize this class of worker, told the boys and girls of that institution how God called him to His work. Inasmuch as it may contain a lesson for some other humble, unlettered, shrinking child of God, we shall try to reproduce his simple recital. He said that when he thought of entering the work of distributing gospel literature, he first of all prayed that God would bless him. Inasmuch as he scarcely knew how to read and write, he feared launching out directly into the colporteur work, so he bought a candy vendor's equipment, and introduced himself by this means and, like the Vaudois of old, sold many a Testament, Gospel, and Bible along with the sweets.

One day the attention of a monk was attracted to him by a little boy

running after him, and demanding: "Sir, sell me a nickel's worth of Gospel." The haughty ecclesiastic thereupon demanded of our humble layman his authorization for selling the Scriptures, to which our brother replied: "My conscience authorizes me." The monk then observed scornfully that he was not even a university student. He then asked his questioner if only those with university training were worthy of being saved. By this time a large number of persons had gathered around the pair of debaters in the public square and, upon the monk's departure, bought out his holy wares without leaving him a single thing.

After this experience he asked for territory to start in real earnest, and was sent to a little coast town called Paita. He arrived there with one *sol* (about twenty-five cents gold) in his pocket. The first day he was unable to sell a single thing. The next morning, after having presented his case before the throne of Grace, he went back to the selfsame street, and took fourteen orders, with some nine *sols* in advance payments.

After having a successful experience for a few years, this humble brother's heart was touched by a call for help from the sister republic of Bolivia, and he was soon on his way with his family. He was immediately sent to the prosperous mining center of Oruro. He called upon the first magistrate of the province who gladly authorized him to sell our Spanish book "Toward the Golden Age." In his work in that republic, which has now extended over a period of four or five years, he has visited some of the most powerful men in the government, among them the present president, and the ex-president of the republic, leaving with these men copies of our Adventist publications. On one occasion, the Minister of the Interior said to him: "The salvation of the Bolivian people depends on the gospel preached by the Adventists."

On a certain occasion he sold the head bank inspector of the nation a "Practical Guide to Health" and a Bible. A friend of this gentleman, astonished, inquired of our brother how a gentleman who was such a faithful Catholic could buy a Bible. This gave our brother the opportunity he desired

and, as a result of his second canvass, he left a Bible with the lady also.

On another occasion upon arriving in the town of San Miguel, he sold a set of little books to the parish priest, and, as a consequence, to many other townspeople. A devout lady, in her zeal, denounced our brother before he could leave the town, and had him arrested, and haled before the authorities. There twenty ladies gathered to reinforce the denunciation. Naturally the chief of police thought that it must be some terrible book, to cause such a commotion and asked our brother what it was all about. Thereupon, he presented a short sermon and gave a new canvass of the books, with the result that only one customer demanded her money back! The chief of police then said to our brother: "My dear son, you will have more difficulties in the future, but keep right on. You are the only ones who are doing good. Go forward!"

As our brother was speaking, we could not help thinking of the great loss to the world and to our cause if he had been unwilling to put his one talent out to the usurers. Perhaps some one who is reading these lines will take heart from this experience, and dedicate himself to accomplish the impossible through Christ who strengtheneth us.

## The Value of Gossip

NO MAN is better than his gossip. He may preach like an archangel; he may work like a Trojan; he may sing like a Gabriel; he may give like a prince. But it is by his gossip that he must be judged. It is in his gossip that the man himself stands revealed. When he sits in congenial company, when the fire crackles on the hearth, when he stretches out his legs and talks, it is then that you have the measure of the man. If his gossip is questionable, you may be sure that the canker-worm is in his soul. If his gossip is elevating, you may be sure that his heart is in the right place. If his gossip, being free of all suspicion of artificiality and sanctimoniousness, is nevertheless sacred and beautiful, you may know him at once for a saint.—F. W. Boreham in "The Silver Shadow."